

A School Girl's Nerves.

This record is of especial value to parents. It's a message from a loving mother dedicated to the mothers of growing girls. A truthful narrative of the utmost interest and import.

It is important that the nerves are carefully guarded. Mothers who have young daughters of school age should watch their health more carefully than their studies. The proper development of their bodies is of first importance.

After the confinement of the school room, plenty of out-door exercise should be taken. It is better that children never learn their a, b, c's, than that by over-study they lose their health.

All this is self-evident. Everyone admits it—everyone knows it, but everyone does not know how to build the health up when once broken down, even the best physicians failing at times.

The following method of Mrs. Stephen Barnes, whose post office address is Bureau, Ind., if rightly applied, may save your daughter.

When her daughter Lucy was at that critical girlhood age of twelve years she grew weak and nervous.

"Previously she had been a bright, healthy young girl," says Mrs. Barnes. "She was diligent and progressive in her studies."

"It became necessary, however, for her to leave school."

"She was overtaxed mentally and physically."

"Her nerves were at such a tension that the least noise irritated her."

"She had continual twitching in the arms and lower limbs and symptoms of St. Vitus' dance."

"Her blood was out of order she was thin and pale, almost lifeless. In three

months she lost twenty-three pounds. "We did everything possible for her, and she had the best of medical treatment. "Several skilled physicians attended her, but no benefit was apparent."

"A family friend visiting us, told how her daughter had been similarly affected, but cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"She urged us to try the pills, and we finally consented."

"We have always rejoiced that we did. "The pills helped Lucy at once, and after taking eight boxes she was entirely cured."

"She is now in perfect health, strong, weighs ten pounds more than ever before, and her cheeks are full of color."

"Two years of schooling were missed on account of ill health, but now she can gratify her ambition to study and become an educated woman."

"The reason that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were helpful in the above case, is that they are composed of vegetable remedies which act directly on the impure blood, the foundation of disease."

"As the blood rushes through all parts of the body, the conveyor of good or bad health, it is necessary that it should be pure, rich and red."

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood by supplying its life giving elements which nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus drives disease from the system."

"The pills are in universal demand and sold by all druggists."

ON A MISSION TO CUBA

Rowan Goes to Prepare for Landing a Force on the Island.

CALL ISSUED FOR 125,000 TROOPS.

Sherman and Roosevelt Resign Their Positions at Washington.

Day Succeeds the Aged Ohio Statesman—Men Some Western States Are to Mobilize—Logan's Son Offers a Regiment and Astor Is Munificent.

Western Men Line Up for the Battle.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 27.—Lieutenant Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A., has landed on the coast of Cuba near Santiago from an open boat, accompanied by Cuban guides. He is on his way to General Garcia's camp as a representative of the war department, to arrange for the landing of United States troops in eastern Cuba, Garcia to cover the landing.

Queensdown, April 27.—The steamer Majestic passed the Paris at 4 o'clock Monday morning in latitude 48, longitude, 29.

Key West, Fla., April 27.—The torpedo boat Porter has arrived from off the Cuban coast, and reports that the position of the blockade continues unchanged. There was no firing on either side yesterday. The United States cruiser Cincinnati captured Lieutenant Fernandez, of the Spanish army, who was returning to his family on a small sloop. Lieutenant Fernandez is detained on the flagship.

Washington, April 26.—Congress yesterday formally declared war to exist between the United States and Spain. The senate passed the naval appropriation bill, carrying large amounts of money for the improvement of our sea fighting arm. The Hull army reorganization bill was passed by the senate and now goes to conference. Secretary Sherman resigned as chief of the state department, to be succeeded by Assistant Secretary Day and the latter by John B. Moore, of New York, an acknowledged authority on international law, and the war department called on the several states for their quota to the volunteer army of the United States.

These make up the important events of the day. It was not announced when Secretary Sherman's resignation would take effect, the secretary having yielded his original idea of leaving at once and it is presumed that he will remain until Judge Day qualifies as his successor.

Roosevelt to Do Some Fighting. It has been understood for some time past that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, would soon retire in order to enter the military service in the Cuban campaign. This story can now be confirmed positively, although the time set for Roosevelt's departure from the department is not definitely fixed. The president yesterday named Roosevelt as lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of mounted riflemen to be raised in the Rocky mountains under Colonel Wood, whom Roosevelt has urged for the place. Colonel Wood is now Dr. Wood, of the army. He won a medal of honor for distinction while commanding a detachment of regular troops during the exceedingly hard Apache campaign against Geronimo. It can be stated positively that up to this time the president has not made a choice as Roosevelt's successor.

Washington, April 26.—The feature of interest at the war department yesterday was the dispatch to the governors of the states and territories of circulars notifying them how many men they would be expected to furnish as volunteers, how they should be apportioned among the three arms of the service and where they should rendezvous in the United States army. Some of the quotas are given as follows: Illinois, seven regiments of infantry and one regiment cavalry; Indiana, four regiments of infantry and two light batteries; Iowa, three regiments of infantry and two light batteries; Kansas, three regiments of infantry; Michigan, four regiments of infantry; Minnesota, three regiments of infantry; Missouri, five regiments of infantry and one light battery; Ohio, six regiments of infantry, four light batteries and two squadrons of cavalry; Wisconsin, three regiments of infantry.

Offers by Logan and Astor. The department got notice yesterday that John Logan, son of the late Senator Logan, had raised a cavalry regiment which he offered to the government under his own command. It is hoped that this can be accepted as part of the quota of men to be furnished by Illinois. John Jacob Astor, of New York, not content with offering the government a full regiment of volunteers, has also offered to furnish the government with horses and free transportation for troops and supplies over the railroads in which he is interested, has come forward with notice that he has raised and equipped at his own expense a battery of artillery which he desires to offer to the government under his own plans for service in Cuba. This offer probably will be accepted. The department has been deluged with offers to raise volunteers in this way to the aggregate number of at least 50,000 men.

Prompt Response to the Call. No Time Lost in Getting the State Troops into Uncle Sam's Service.

Springfield, Ill., April 26.—At 7 o'clock last night Governor Tanner received a call from Washington for troops, and at 7:30 o'clock Adjutant General J. N. Reece was at work getting out the orders calling out the entire National Guard of Illinois, to rendezvous at this city tomorrow.

Madison, Wis., April 26.—On announcement of the call from Washington for volunteers Governor Scofield issued a stirring patriotic proclamation to the people of Wisconsin.

Des Moines, Ia., April 26.—"Move to this city without delay," was the order sent to Iowa National Guard captains by Adjutant General Byers last night. The guards of the state are all in readiness.

Indianapolis, April 26.—Gov. Mount last evening issued his proclamation calling upon the Indiana guard to as-

semble in this city today. This was in response to the call from Washington.

Denver, April 26.—On orders from Washington Governor Adams has ordered to Denver one regiment of infantry and one light battery.

St. Paul, April 26.—At 10 o'clock last night Governor Clough received formal notice for the call of volunteers, and immediately issued through the adjutant general an order for the state's quota to mobilize.

Chicago, April 27.—Over 4,000 fighting men marched out of Chicago last night bound for the war. Since the early days of '61 no such scenes had been witnessed in this city as transpired in the regimental armories, the streets through which the columns marched, and around the trains carrying them to the camping ground at Springfield. The regiments which went to the front were the First Second and Seventh Infantry and First Cavalry. Each was recruited to full strength, and carried besides a number of recruits to take the places of such men as may be compelled to drop out from any cause.

WITH THE FLEET BEFORE HAVANA.

Yesterday Was a Quiet Day—Spaniards Mount Some Searchlights.

On Board the Flagship New York, Off Havana, April 26.—The early morning hours yesterday were taken up by a vigorous chasing of moving lights. The only vessel spoken was the British schooner Iolanthe, of Windsor, N. S. She was allowed to proceed. She was just out of Matanzas. No shots have been fired since yesterday morning on either side. The torpedo boat Porter made a daring trip into the shore under cover of darkness Sunday night, and Lieutenant Fremont, her commander, landed with a small party and obtained valuable information. The blockade continues under beautiful weather conditions.

The flagship returned to the blockade line about 6:30 o'clock Sunday evening, after an uneventful trip. Nothing of importance apparently had occurred during her absence. When darkness came on Sunday night Morro Castle showed a powerful searchlight and flashed it nervously around the horizon. Another searchlight also was seen. It looked to be from the direction of the Santa Clara batteries, to the westward of El Morro. The searchlight itself could not be distinguished, only its rays being visible. Sunday night was the first time these searchlights have been used. If any ships run the blockade they will have to run a gauntlet of vigilance that has never been surpassed.

SPANISH CAPTAIN WAS SURPRISED.

Didn't Know That War Was "On" and His Ship Is Captured.

Key West, Fla., April 23.—The United States fleet was about twelve miles off Sand Key light yesterday morning at 7 when the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura was sighted, bound north. The gunboat Nashville ran her down and put a shot across her bows. The Spaniard ignored the shot, but another, closer to her bows, brought her to a halt. Under command of Captain Lucarmar put on board, Captain Lucarmar in command of her, was astounded. He said that he did not know that war had been declared; but when he was informed of the state of affairs he shrugged his shoulders and accepted the situation philosophically.

A body of marines paces the deck of the Spaniard, and her crew of twenty-eight lounges about the decks in nonchalant fashion. According to prize laws Captain Maynard will turn the prisoners of war over to the United States district attorney, who will decide the question of their disposition. On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas. On board the flagship is Captain Aranguren, brother of the late Brigadier General Nestor Aranguren. He will pilot the fleet to Matanzas.

LAST WEEK'S CLOSING EVENTS.

Proclamation Calling Out 125,000 Men—News from the Fleet.

Washington, April 25.—The president Saturday called upon the people of the United States for the first time in thirty years to manifest their martial strength. He asks for 125,000 men, who will be concentrated at Washington, Richmond and Atlanta, where they will be held until they are properly trained and disciplined. It is understood that Fitzhugh Lee will have a major general's command in this force. Of these troops the following are five state quotas: Illinois, 6,608; Indiana, 4,402; Iowa, 4,772; Michigan, 2,368; Wisconsin, 3,274. Another important act Saturday was the creation of a new regular army corps, which means that Cuba will be invaded by the regulars very soon.

The house passed the Hull army reorganization bill, which increases the regular army to 61,000 enlisted men and permits the use of the National Guard as organized, while it modernizes the regular army. In anticipation of the president's call a vast number of letters and telegrams have begun to flow in upon Secretary Alger offering the services of the senders as volunteers in the army. So numerous are these communications that the secretary has asked the press to notify the people that such communications should be directed to the governors of their respective states and territories, as he had no authority under the law to accept volunteers directly.

Emphasis was given Saturday to the fact that war exists by the establishment of the military censorship of the press and the taking possession of the telegraph office at Key West, the Havana cable being abandoned. A general order governing the issuance of passes to newspaper correspondents and their presence with the army in time of war will be issued in the general order to the army. It is the intention of the department to limit the issue of passes to the smallest possible number of men, and they are at all times to be subject to such restrictions as the general may impose, disobedience of orders or other misconduct to be followed by a revocation of the pass.

In the fleets there was some excitement, that blockading Havana having captured several vessels, the Ericsson scooping a fishing boat right under the guns of Morro Castle. The total number of prizes to date by Admiral Sampson's fleet is six as follows: Steamer Buena Ventura, steamer Pedro, fishing schooner, schooner Mathilde, and the steamer Miguel Gover and the steamer Catalina. The revenue cutter Winona has captured the steamer Saratoga at Ship Island, Miss. At Fort Monroe the speedy ships Min-

neapolis and Columbia went to sea Saturday night in the teeth of a gale. What their mission was nobody except the navy officials know, and anybody is competent to speculate thereon.

The story of the loss of the Topeka proves untrue, as the vessel in collision with the Albatross has arrived safely in port.

Saturday there was an exciting scene afloat with the blockaders. A vessel was seen standing in for the shore and the New York with other vessels immediately started for her. She was soon made out to be a warship and believed to be Spanish. The New York prepared for a fight, believing her to be the Vizcaya or Quintero, when the Italian flag was made out. A few minutes later she began firing a salute of fifteen guns and proved to be the Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan, bound for Havana. This ended the incident, and she proceeded for the harbor after her salute had been returned.

The firing on the Spanish merchantman Buena Ventura, in advance of a formal declaration of war has raised a very interesting point which is being debated in the diplomatic corps. The owners of the vessel in New York have announced their intention to appeal, and it is not improbable that a vigorous demand for redress from this government may be prosecuted. They have notified the French embassy here through the French consul at New York of a protest against the firing upon and seizure of their vessel, and the French embassy in this city expects to receive a formal protest from them for submission to the state department. Some members of the diplomatic corps say they believe the vessel will be promptly released by this government.

ATTACK ON WOODFORD'S TRAIN.

Our Minister Has Two Kinds of Trouble Getting Out of Spain.

Bayonne, France, April 23.—General Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, arrived here yesterday afternoon after exciting experiences at Segovia and Valladolid, Spain. The Segovia incident was comparatively unimportant. The students of the military school, in full uniform, packed the depot. They were silent until the train started, when there were enthusiastic outbursts of cheering for Spain and Cuba. The Valladolid affair, however, threatened to be quite serious. Thousands of excited people attempted to invade the railroad station, and the twenty civil guards who accompanied the train were compelled to form up in front of General Woodford's carriage with drawn swords, while other civil guards of the local force issued from the depot to protect the train. The mob showered stones on the cars, shattering the windows.

General Woodford knew nothing of the disturbances until he reached Tolosa. There a sergeant of the civil guard, accompanied by a private, boarded the train and demanded that Joaquin Moreno disembark from the car. James, the general's valet, thereupon awakened the general, who hurriedly dressed while matters were being explained to him. The general then formally protested against the attempted interference with his suite, declaring that Moreno was his private secretary and a British subject.

The Spaniards claimed that he was a Spanish subject, but the general refused to give him up to the police and placed himself in the doorway of the compartment in which Moreno was traveling, declaring he would only surrender the latter if forced to do so. The minister then explained to the Spaniards that he had placed Moreno under the protection of the British flag, and that if they took him it would only be by using personal violence to the United States minister, who proposed to protect Moreno until the frontier was crossed.

Britain Proclaims Neutrality.

Washington, April 27.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, yesterday received a cable dispatch from the British foreign office signed by Lord Salisbury, announcing that the queen's proclamation of neutrality in the war between Spain and the United States had been signed. The dispatch states that the proclamation is similar to those issued on former occasions, but in addition directs special attention to the three rules of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1851—article 6—which will protect the British flag, and that if they took him it would only be by using personal violence to the United States minister, who proposed to protect Moreno until the frontier was crossed.

Will Open Private Letters.

Washington, April 27.—Notice was given the postoffice department by the postmaster at New Orleans that a letter, supposed to contain information concerning the defenses at a port in Louisiana, addressed to a person in New Orleans, had been received here. Assistant Attorney General Tyner notified the postmaster by wire to deliver the letter to the general in command of the army at New Orleans to be opened and inspected to ascertain if it contained information contraband of war.

Fear Attack on Gulf Coast.

Montgomery, Ala., April 26.—The exodus from the gulf coast towns on account of the threatened danger there has already commenced. Many residents of Florida and other towns on the coast are already passing through here en route to points further north. They report that there is a panicky feeling all along the coast.

HEAVY BOOM IN WHEAT.

Sells at Liverpool 33 Cents Higher Than at Chicago—Gotham Market.

New York, April 27.—There was another wild opening in wheat yesterday as a result of further sensational developments at Liverpool. Prices there on July wheat rose about 6 1/2 cents a bushel, or 13 cents in two days, overtopping July wheat in Chicago by about 23 cents a bushel.

The heavy demand which began in local circles on the gulf stroke for a time swept the market bare of wheat, rushed July up to \$1.02 1/2, representing 3 1/2 cents advance over Monday, and sent May to \$1.25, or 8 1/2 cents above where it closed Monday.

Equally big jumps were reported at Chicago and other markets of the country. This continued for a half hour, when realizing developed in response to easier late cables and July sold back to \$1.01 1/2, holding that figure at noon.

FIGHT EXPECTED

The Spanish Fleet at Manila Sets Sail.

CONFLICT TO OCCUR SOON.

Spaniards Intend to Intercept Our Fleet Before It Reaches Manila.

Madrid Awaiting News of the Bombardment of American Coast Cities by the Spanish Fleet, Which, It Is Said, Has Been at Sea for Some Days—Spanish Naval Officials Believe They Can Force the Blockade of Cuba.

Madrid, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila announces that the Spanish fleet has sailed to take up its position to meet the United States squadron. The latter had not been sighted when the cable message was sent, but the American warships were expected at any moment.

An official dispatch has just been received from the governor of Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, in which he announces that he expects hourly to hear of an engagement between the Spanish and the American squadron. There is great rejoicing here at the news of the capture of the American bark Saranac at Iloilo, Philippine islands.

London, April 27.—According to a special dispatch received here from Madrid the Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Bormelo, received a cipher message from the Spanish admiral in command at Manila, Admiral Montojo, announcing that after taking the measures necessary to organize the naval defenses of Manila and Cavite, he was about to sail with his squadron to take up a position and await the coming of the United States fleet. The Spanish minister of marine, the special dispatch continues, forthwith communicated with Premier Sagasta, who summoned the minister for war, General Correa, and the three ministers held a conference.

Battle Expected Shortly.

Shortly afterward another dispatch arrived from the captain general of the Philippine islands declaring the military measures he is taking to support the action of the Spanish squadron and to defend Manila, Cavite and other places against any American attempt to land in combination with the insurgents. The news soon reached the clubs and the newspapers and created an immense sensation. The minister of marine expressed the belief that the United States squadron would reach Manila in about sixty hours, and a battle, therefore, is expected in about three days. The naval men here who are acquainted with the Philippine islands believe the Spanish squadron will take up positions near Cavite, so as to be supported by the batteries there and at Manila.

To Bombard American Cities.

It is reported here from Madrid that the destination of the Spanish fleet, which is said to have been at sea for some days, is unknown to any one but the minister of marine, Admiral Bormelo. But, it is added, that news is expected before long at the Spanish capital of the bombardment of American coast towns.

The reports from Madrid also say that the Spanish naval critics are satisfied that Spain can easily force the blockade of Cuba when she desires to do so, but in the meantime, it is explained, as the governors of Cuba and Porto Rico have advised the Spanish government that they do not need the fleet, the government has decided to "utilize the warships elsewhere."

Spain Fears Bombardment.

Madrid, April 27.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the rumor that the United States cruisers Columbia and Minnesota are sailing toward Spain. Private advices received from Cuba say that a force of 500 Americans and insurgents have landed at Guanabacoa under the leadership of the insurgent chief, La Cret. A column of Spanish troops has been sent to check the advance of the invaders.

Saw Two Spanish Torpedo Boats.

Southampton, April 27.—A Guernsey pilot reports having sighted two Spanish torpedo boats northeast of the Casquets, and a large armed ship between Douvre's rock and Ushant. He adds that they were evidently on the lookout for American vessels.

Dover, Eng., April 27.—A torpedo-boat destroyer flying the Spanish flag passed here, steaming west.

Sympathize with Spain.

Odessa, April 27.—The Russian newspapers largely sympathize with Spain and express the belief that if the United States fails to gain a signal naval victory soon, Spain's honor will be saved and Europe will insist upon the latter capitulating. In order to prevent the loss which commerce must suffer through privateering. Enormous quantities of grain have been sold to Spain.

The Shenandoah Is Safe.

Cork, April 27.—The British coasting steamer Killarney, which arrived here from Bristol, reports having spoken the American four-masted ship Shenandoah, Captain Murphy. The Shenandoah is bound from San Francisco to Liverpool and was reported to have been captured by the Spanish. Captain Murphy announced that all was well on board the Shenandoah.

Seized an American Bark.

Madrid, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila, capital of the Philippine islands, says the governor of Iloilo, Philippine islands, announces that the Spanish gunboat El Cano has arrived there, having captured the American bark Saranac, Captain Barbery, from Newcastle, N. S. W., on April 25, for Iloilo. The Saranac had 1,640 tons of coal on board.

Protest of Ship Owners.

Barcelona, April 27.—The Shippers and Owners' association have addressed a protest to the Spanish government against the "American acts of Piracy," in order that Spain, through the French embassy, may demand an indemnity.

CURED IN A CASE OF TERRIBLE BURNING.
Locke, Ingham Co., Dec. 14, 1892.
This is to say that I have used Wonderful Dream Salve for 23 years. I had a child, one and one-half years old, who tipped a bowl of hot grease over on to one side of his face, and some ran down to his stomach and there burned deeper than any other place. We applied Wonderful Dream Salve and used nothing else, and it cured completely. I cannot recommend it too highly for all kinds of uses as a Salve.
MRS JULIA M. ARNOLD.

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